The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,872.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
——— including postage..... „	72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

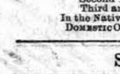
Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF & KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, for the conveyance of Mails, will despatch a Steamer every 6th April or 6th October (or every 14 days if required) to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taverner, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 30th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	—
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	—
„ Galle	—	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	—
„ Pondicherry	—	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

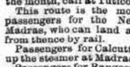
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



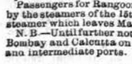
THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingoria.
Sevtsyoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

STEAM TO PORT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



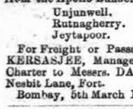
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship "MALACCA," (1653 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at noon, from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "BARODA," (1873 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain R. W. Haselwood, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P.M. on the 20th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 21st instant, it is prefer that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P and O. S. N Company's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 10 A. M., viz.:—

Veraval.	Dwarka.
Mangrole.	Cutch Mandvee.
Porebunder.	

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoury*, from Maulmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "THE TWEED," from Singapore, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Stuart will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co., Rogers & Co.; Perozah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (Late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (Late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Battigate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exhange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall. Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk ...18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks'.....		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks.....16	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	5	„ 8
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. „	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. ..Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf..Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots Frenoh Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace.....	3	
Guyots West End.....	3	
The Royal Courier Bag	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	12	„ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	5	„ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	18	„ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	14	„ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	16	„ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10	„ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16	„ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	14	„ 30
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	8	„ 12
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	2	„ 6
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „		

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats .....Rs.	12	8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats ..... „	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats. „	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats ..... „	8	8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted..... „	4	12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. SAUQUET is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FARM of the REVENUE derivable from certain CRANES on the Town Custom House Bunder, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, being 12 months, will be let by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY the 23rd instant at 12 A.M.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and other conditions made known at the time of sale.

A. TAYLOR,
For Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 18th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED), —BOMBAY AGENCY—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/2	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	1/11 3/8	do.
„ 3	do.	1/11 5/16	do.
„ 2	do.	1/11 1/4	do.
„ 1	do.	1/11 3/16	do.
„ Demand		1/11 1/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank.		1/11 1/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—REDUCTION OF RATES.—We beg to notify that from the 1st April next our RATES for RENT will be REDUCED on the following ARTICLES, viz.:—

PIECE GOODS from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per package, per week.

Cases Sheet Copper, Yellow Metal, Brass, and Sheet Iron, from 4 as. to 2 as. 6 pies per ton, per week.

And we also beg to remind Importers that we allow the following DISCOUNTS on RENT of PIECE GOODS:—

When the rent bill amounts per month to	Rs.		a.p.
„	250—15 per cent.	making nett rent per Package	3-8 per month or 11 pies per week.
„	500—20 „	„	3-6 „ or 10½ „
„	750—25 „	„	3 3 „ or 9½ „
„	1,000—30 „	„	3-0 „ or 9 „

We trust that these reductions with the facilities offered for bonding, storing, and delivering, will enable the Company to compete successfully with the present low rates of Godown Rent elsewhere.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

17th March 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY next, the 20th March 1868, GOODS and PARCELS for DELIVERY in the CITY OF NAGPOOR within a distance of 3 miles, from the Railway Station as well as for the TOWN OF KAMPTEE, will be received at any of this Company's Stations. For this extra service the following reduced charges will be added to the existing Railway Rates:—

		As. P.	
Nagpoor...	GENERAL GOODS.....	1 0	per Maund.
	SALT.....	0 8	„
	PARCELS.....	0 1	„ Seer.
Kamptee...	GENERAL GOODS.....	1 3	per Maund
	SALT.....	0 9	„
	PARCELS.....	0 1	„ Seer.

Offices for the receipt of Goods and Parcels to be forwarded by Rail will be opened in the City of Nagpoor and the Town of Kamptee.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1868.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches.
Courvoisier Brothers'

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Watches have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1866 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to void farud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which can be put into the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridizine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chefs de Cuisine, Oathes Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2-4
„ „ the best made... „ 3-0
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10TH MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.
TERMS—CASH.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the ubes on applicatoin. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGALL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKEE'S SAFE, measuring 8ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

WANTED, a quantity of second-hand CORRUGATED SHEETS for ROOFING. Apply to ABBAJEE, Clerk, G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Office, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications for sending Copies of Testimonial to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Monton-Labelled & Brands	d... Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capeule, do... ... „	25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... „	21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... „	18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, green capsule, do... ... „	16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... „	15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... „	13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... „	20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto .... „		26
Macon, ditto .... „		21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „	31	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto „	26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil ..... „	31	„	17
Moselle Still, Marabrunner ..... „	34	„	...
„ Braunberger, do..... „	26	„	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger ..... „	36	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer ..... „	34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do..... „	26	„	...
„ „ Hochemer, do..... „	23	„	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....Rs.	32	
Oloroso—very old—in bottle ..... „	30	
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale..... „	28	
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry „	22

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 560 to 570; New Do. from 85 to 90; Mazagons from 560 to 570 per share. Port Cannings declined from 340 to 325; New Bank of Bombay shares from 3 to 2½ premium; Back Bays from 600 to 575. Market quiet, little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nom'l Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,240,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 pr share
3,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	50 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	2½ pc. prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 per share
1,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	38 per sh.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ..	60 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	4 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	12½	China Red Mercantile Bank of India	32 per share.
720,000	250	250	12	London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200		Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
2,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London..	Request.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	188 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank.. ..	65 p. ct.
200,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India	130
200,000	250	200	....	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
250,000	250	100	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
				Guzerat Bank	85 nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	150	100	15	Bengal Credit Mo	sh.
1,200,000	100	130	....	Financial Assc. o India and China	hs

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co....	2,225 per
1,000,000	2,500	2,500	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,475 per share
150,000	5,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
750,000	500	500	....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	125 per share
	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per sha

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10.00	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	575 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	570 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	90 sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	15½ per share
2,100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Marvgon Land and Reclamation Co.	570 per share
[illegible]	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	325
2,100,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co....	940

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to 1s. 2d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 to 1s. 2d.
Calcutta.... ..	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99
China..	60 days' sight ..	110

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	..	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1855-56	..	80½
.. .. ..	1842-43	..	
.. .. ..	1854-55	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	..	103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	..	103½
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	..	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	..	..	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	.. 2 0
Carolus ..	..	..	.. 2 0
Mexican Dollars..	..	..	.. 2 0
German Crowns..	..	..	.. 2 10
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	.. 2 23
Bar Silver	..	..	.. 108-8
Gold Leaf	..	..	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	..	..	.. 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee	Old	..	160 to 162
Akola ..	..	..	
Khandeish ..	..	..	145 to 150
Barsee ..	..	..	
Dhollera ..	..	..	175 to 180
Bhownuggur	..	..	180 to 185
Broach ..	..	..	165 to 167
Vingorla ..	..	..	165 to 167
Compta ..	..	..	180 to 182
Dharwa Sawginned	..	..	
Comrawuttee	New	..	195 to 197
Akola ..	..	..	210 to 215
Broach ..	..	..	200 to 205
Dhollera ..	..	..	
Bhownuggur	..	..	175 to 180
Veeravnl..	..	..	875 Candies.
Ready Sales..	..	..	450 ,,
For delivery	..	..	
Market quiet.			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 8th January 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
CHINA.		CONSOLS, BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	33,700	Gold	42,561
Silver Coin	2,460	Silver	4,770
HONGKONG		Rupees	1,19,560
Gold Bullion	8,20,110	PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Silver Bullion	3,79,500	Silver Coin	19,000
Silver Coin	2,32,129	KURRACHEE.	
CEYLON.		Silver Bullion	8,250
Gold Bullion	59,480	GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
		Silver Coin	29,700
		MALABAR, BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	4,200	Gold Bullion	6,800
Silver Coin	3,400	Coin	3,000
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Silver Bullion	60
Gold Coin	66,908	Rupees	14,000
Silver Dollars	2,000	SOUTH CANARA.	
,, Coin	2,01,232	Gold Coin	1,250
Rupees	1,000	Rupees	17,500
SURINAMER.			
Rupees	11,737	Total Gold Rs. 53,591	
CALCUTTA.		,, Silver ,, 2,13,480	
Gold Coin	2,500		
ADEN.		Total for the week.. Rs.	2,67,071
Gold Coin	4,203	Previously Exported in the year 1868	.. ..
Silver Coin	6,960		
GUZERAT, BRITISH.		Total from 1st to 8th Jany. 1868	2,67,071
Rupees	20,963	Ditto same period 1867	10,38,646
CONCAN, BRITISH.			
Rupees	1,030		
Total Gold Rs. 9,93,098		Decrease ..	7,71,575
,, Silver ,, 9,39,905			
Total for the week.. Rs.	19,36,003		
Previously Imported in the year 1868	.. ..		
Total from 1st to 8th Jany. 1868	19,36,003		
Ditto same period 1867	44,54,555		
Decrease ..	25,18,462		

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, MARCH 13.

Government Securities.—The 4 per cents were in great demand and prices have risen considerably; the business reported is trifling owing to the scarcity of sellers; transactions commenced at Rs. 7-12 discount, rapidly advanced to 7-6, and by the closing hour Rs. 7-0 discount was refused. Some sales at Rs. 7 5 per cents took place at Rs. 7 per cents continue in demand and difficult to be had at Rs. 15-0 premium; only some small amounts were offered in the market at this price and found ready buyers.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,775.

Sales of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 128 and 129.

A batch of 50 Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares sold, last evening, at Rs. 27 per share, exclusive of dividend.

Three or four sales of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 880 per Rs. 1,000 share and Rs. 290 per half-share of Rs 500.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares were more inquired after, and some purchases effected at Rs. 320.

15 shares in the R. Scott Thomson &c., Co., Limited were bought, for an order, at Rs. 810 each.

Sales of Spence's Hotel Co.'s share were reported at Rs. 18 and 19.

25 shares in the Golah Ghat Assam Tea Co. found a buyer at Rs. 14 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Flint, Lieutenant, 1st Regiment M. N. I., on duty, from Kamptee.

Mennie, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.

Lambert, Major, 101st Regiment, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 19.

Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London....	.....	Nominal
,, Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 19	M.S. Elphinston(s)	Dupuy	Goa, March 17.
	Ardbeg	Hobson	Liverpool, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 19	Wanderer	Martin	Calicut.
	Harmony	Nelson	Akyab.
	Muscat Merchant	Warti	Annesley Bay.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Elphinstone*, to Malabar Coast.
Ship *Queen of Nations*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Thomas Pendleton*, to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ADVERTISERS will be glad to meet with another to join their CHUMMERY, pleasantly situated within easy distance of the Fort. Address, "Z," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—WILL be opened on MONDAY, 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times
☞ Soups always ready.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 40, suitable for Europeans and Natives, situated on Bellasis Road, near the Bombay Hotel, in the 15th Camatcepoora Street. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places, and also Stable below the premises.

For Rent and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 19th March 1868. HEERALALL & Co.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of RUPEES TEN per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, on and after the 13th April next. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before the 3rd April next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 20TH APRIL next, both days inclusive.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Shareholders, assembled in GENERAL MEETING on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1868, a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE will be payable to Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 20TH MARCH 1868.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement at the time of payment.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th March 1868.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 959 of 1865.

John Peel, Charles Peel, John Peel, junior, Andrew Cassels, and William Fenton Peel, carrying on business in co-partnership at Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Dyal Jairaz ..... *Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 16th day of March instant, in the above suit,) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, No. 5, situated in Obelisk Road, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 28,909-5-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 429-14 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 24,339-3-9, and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the said last-mentioned sum until payment thereof. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th March 1868.

MUSICAL BOXES. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING. J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. PONDICHERRY Do. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O'Porto. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs. J. NEUBERG.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, 23RD MARCH.

In consequence of the great success of
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
on the occasion of their first performance, and numbers being unable to gain admission, DAVE CARSON begs to announce that the
PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED.

Second time of the Musical Farcical Melange, entitled,
TEN MINUTES AT THE GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.
DAVE CARSON,
in a new English-Hindustani Song,
"KOOCHPERWANAE MAREE JHAN,"
AND THE
GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE,
THE DWARFS.
(*Vide London Punch, Nov.* 23, 1867.)
Imported direct from Paris—must be seen to be believed,
REAPPEARANCE OF THE
"BENGALEE BABOO."

PART I.

Medley Overture..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—*Enchantress*... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Sail on, Silver Cloud..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Not for Dave ..... Dave Carson.
Softly o'er the Rippling Water. Mr. W. Burton.
Riding in a Railroad Car..... Mr. G. Southam.
Come Home, Father ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

AFTER WHICH
DAVE CARSON
Will sing a new English-Hindustani Song,
KOOCHPERWANAE MAREE JHAN,
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Ballad—*Lily Mavourneen*..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Bengalee Baboo..... Dave Carson.
Eccentric Song and Dance..... Mr. G. Southam.
Woman's Rights ..... Dave Carson.
Ballad—*Selected* ..... Mr. W. Burton.

AFTER WHICH, TO CONCLUDE PART SECOND,
DAVE CARSON
Will introduce to his Audience
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE,
THE DWARFS.
(*Vide London Punch, Nov.* 23rd, 1867.)
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART III.

TEN MINUTES AT THE
GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.
Manager in difficulties..... Mr. W. Burton.
Madame Schreechemi ..... Mr. G. Southam.
Signor Guggleenni—Baritone from the Conservatoire D'Entally..... Dave Carson.
To conclude with a
NEW PLANTATION FESTIVAL SONG AND DANCE,
ENTITLED
HIGH DADDY IN THE MORNING.

Books containing the words of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 6
Stalls.....	,, 4
Upper Circle.....	,, 2
Pit.....	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phatons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the
AGONY IS EXPECTED TO TERMINATE.

THE
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DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA

LOCAL COMMITTEE.
The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., M.A., C.S.
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Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

WE have received a pamphlet, on "The Central Asian Question," being a series of letters by "England" originally published in the *Friend of India*. Most of the articles and letters on this Central Asian question which have appeared, have been exceedingly loud in their tone and very decided in their generalities. They have, however, seldom condescended to either facts or figures: their opinions, therefore, carry but little weight with them. That the subject has, however, been carefully thought out by at least one writer, the pamphlet before us most satisfactorily proves. The object which the author has proposed to himself has apparently been that of traversing the arguments of the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the author of the article in an English quarterly, which has by some been ascribed to the Viceroy, but which was really written by Mr. Wyllie, of the Bengal Civil Service, under Sir John Lawrence's inspiration. How far he has succeeded we shall leave our readers to judge for themselves, for we purpose to extract his principal arguments in extenso, adding, ourselves, but little in the shape of comments. Speaking of one of the leading arguments brought by the supporters of "the masterly inactivity policy," the author observes, "I am told for instance that the fate of General Elphinstone's army between Cabul and Jellalabad disposes of the question of our ability to deal with Affghans or to hold Affghanistan. Yet a brigade of the army, the main body of which was destroyed, shattered the strength of the destroyer, and held Jellalabad against the whole of Affghanistan. Why should I be denied the right of drawing deductions from the operations of Generals, like Cotton, Nott, Pollock, and Sale? Why should my views of the Affghan war be tied down to a misfortune brought about by English political Quixotism, and English military incompetence, rather than by the conduct, valour, or even treachery of the Affghans * * But the lesson I draw is, that if a General will disregard every warning, and violate the commonest principles and rules of war, if, in fact, he will place his army in the power of a barbarian enemy, it will be destroyed. The campaign in Afghanistan of 1840-41 is just as inapplicable to the affairs of to-day, as the earlier campaigns of Napoleon are to the present state of Italy. * * But to-day no configuration is necessary; the phantom has become a reality."

With regard to the charge of Russo-phobism the author observes that popular opinion, from "St. Petersburg to Calcutta, has arrayed England and Russia against each other. * * * I prefer to abide by the instinct of the people of Turkistan, Persia, Affghanistan and India, because the whole history of Asia for eighty years proves nothing, if it do not prove that instinct right." So far we thoroughly agree with the author. When, however, he speaks of a Russian invasion of India we are compelled to dissent from the rather extreme views he has adopted. The author likens an invasion of India by the Russians, marching through Affghanistan, to the exploits of Napoleon when he crossed the Alps in 1800, and of Diebetsch when he passed the Balkan in 1828 or 1829. He adds that we have ourselves traversed Affghanistan repeatedly with armies, and that the Russians—more experienced in mountain warfare than any other people—could do the same. *Ergo*, he infers, that a Russian invasion of India is a very feasible matter. The Russian army at Peshawur would, he says, be nearer to their base than the Anglo-Indian forces opposed to them would be to theirs. The passage of the Alps by Napoleon in 1800 was a very daring feat, one indeed which would had been termed most rash had it not been successful, for the chances of failure were terribly in the majority. His army was, however, comparatively small, his original, not his secondary, base was close at hand, and the barrier to be freed was so narrow, that only a few days were required for the operation. The passage of the Balkan by Diebitsch in a similar manner was undertaken under very different conditions from those under which an invasion of India would be attempted. The Balkan sinks into insignificance before the Sniliman mountains, the Turks are very inferior as soldiers and in military skill to the English, the Russian army had few physical obstacles to overcome in marching from the Pruth to the Balkan, the distance from the long-acquired and consolidated provinces of the Russian empire was comparatively small, yet, in spite of these favourable conditions, the passage of Diebitsch was a desperate throw for fortune—so desperate indeed that, if the peace of Adrianople had not been concluded the position of the Russian army would have been most critical. There is no parallel, therefore, between the feats of Napoleon and Diebitsch, and that of a possible invasion of India by the Russian Commander in Turkistan. Indeed, we feel firmly convinced that no purely Russian army will dream of penetrating into India for at least another ten years.

On the other hand a vicarious invasion by Affghans, Persians, and Hill men, provided with Russian arms, subsidized by Russian money, directed by Russian policy, and advised by Russian staff officers is a very likely contingency, and one which may become an accomplished fact before very much time has elapsed. To meet such a danger we have in all India, according to the figures given by the author, a force of 61,000 Europeans and 122,000 natives, or a total of 183,000 men. Deduct from these 23,000 men for the Abyssinian expedition, sick, &c., and there remain 160,000 soldiers to guard against invasion and maintain the tranquility of 160,000,000 subjects and feudatories. The strength of the tribes and nations by whom at the instigation of Russia an invasion might take place are briefly as follows:—The country between Orenburg and Merv are "at *a very* moderate estimate" 100,000, fighting men, chiefly cavalry. Persia taking only the army annually concentrated at Meshed 60,000 men, chiefly infantry, "if well led, staunch, and true. Under Englishmen they have before now beaten Russian regiments."

Thus the Persia-Turkistan contingent would amount to 160,000. These troops require little impedimenta, are hardy, brave, and one *and all possessed of traditions of Indian conquest*." Affghanistan contains, according to the author, "a population fully capable of sending 150,000 men into the field, and bound by ties of kindred or service to every Court in India." The hill tribes, both within and without our borders, not reckoning those on the Beloochistan frontier, number 215,000 fighting men. Thus the Russians, without employing a single soldier of their own army, could dispose of no less then 525,000 warriors for the invasion of India. To oppose these, and at the same time watch a population of 160,000,000, we have only 160,000 native and English troops. Nor is this the only danger, for leaving out of consideration the conterminous countries of Nepaul, Beloochistan and Burmah, we have a vast number of feudatories, some of them of considerable military strength, such for instance as the Nizam, Scindiah, and the Maharajah of Kashmir. Now, the latter has a standing army of 40,000 men, and the eighteen states comprised within the Ajmere agency alone keep up no less than 100,000 fighting men. It is not, therefore, too much to assert that our feudatories could, within a very few weeks, bring half a million of armed men into the field, the greatest portion of whom would be more or less perfectly trained soldiers. It is evident, therefore, that it is against a real and not a mere chimerical danger that the author of the pamphlet before us calls on the Government to take measures of precaution.

The author justly remarks that "It is folly, too, to speculate on the fidelity of all India. * * Those who dislike us will never in a great war keep quiet because we expect them to do so. There is no central native interest to bind provinces together, hence there can be no general rising, unless there be such a general conviction of our weakness as shall warrant an universal scramble for power. Yet there are elements of danger. Let us see what they are. Such Chiefs as Cashmere, Gwalior, and the Nizam must be made to feel that their only safe place is by our side. Russia it is reported is trying to secure a tract route though Kashgar If successful, she must be brought into communication with Cashmere. If, then, we were at war with her, and Cashmere fell within reach of her help, we should have to guard against a diversion on our right flank and rear, which would light up the Punjab. It may be idle to speculate thus in the opinion of some, and yet Cashmere has been accused of sending agents to the Russian Chiefs in Turkistan, and has never yet shown any disposition to conciliate British India. Its ruler acts as if he believed he held the key of the gate of British India in his hand. At Gwalior we have a restless and ambitious Chief, with decided military predilections, who has shown a marked anxiety to keep up a larger force than is permissable by treaty. Scindhia is anything but a willing vassal—the events of 1857 to the contrary, notwithstanding—and if disposed to give trouble he would have all that popular support at his back which, in a country like India, is derivable from a popular prediction, that the next masters of Hindostan proper will be the Mahrattas. * * Rajpootana without being disaffected offers an excellent recruiting ground for our enemies * * On the west of this great country we have the Guicowar, a Chief who has only recently endeavoured to invest in Armstrong guns * * But even in our own provinces we have several snakes, scotched indeed, but not killed. The Wahabees, for instance, are not yet loving subjects, nor are the Mahomedans, as a race, conciliated. The aristocracy of this country is not yet with us, and the ryots have not yet so bettered their position as to feel their interests are in the maintenance of our rule."

Every word of the above we thoroughly endorse, and we would moreover add that Scindiah is known to have few if any equals even amongst British officers in the art of handling troops. In short, both within and without our border, elements of danger abound, and the only thing needed to place our rule in the utmost peril is a directing and combining head. That head can be provided by Russia, and she will undoubtedly make use of her opportunities, the instant that the Turkish question now rapidly in process of development, shall have consummated in a European war. That it with this fixed idea is evident from the confession that the commerce of Turkistan is worthless, and from the fact that the limits of the new Russian government in Turkistan have been carefully fixed on the east, north, and west, but not on the south. Our author proposes to deal with this peril in three ways.

1st.—He would endeavour to identify the interests of our feudatories with those of ourselves.

2nd.—He would improve the armament of our European force, establish arsenals and factories, construct forts, extend our railway system, and increase the numbers of both our native and European troops.

3rd.—By diplomacy, if possible, if not by force of arms, he would maintain Affganistan as a strong independent kingdom to act as a buffer between India and the Asiatic possessions of Russia.

We must now bring our notice of this admirable and timely pamphlet to a close. Most of the opinions contained in it we have repeatedly endorsed in our leading articles, and we embrace this opportunity of declaring our general adherence to the system which he recommends to the consideration of Government. The work before us is full of information, crammed with valuable statistics, and contains passages which might serve as texts for a score of reviews. It would, however, be doing the author injustice were we to attempt any further to distil his very able essay. Those of our readers therefore, who may wish to follow up the subject any further, are referred to the pamphlet itself.

THE *Englishman* (March 14):—Yesterday morning the Legislative Council of the Viceroy received two new members. Mr. James Crooke, President of the Chamber of Commerce, took his seat and the oaths in succession to Mr. Steuart Gladstone. The other new member was Sir Richard Temple. Those who consider that in a few weeks Sir Richard will take the place of Mr. Massey at the Council Board, naturally wondered why, on the eve of the promulgation of the Budget, he should have been called to assist in its deliberation. And they asked whether it was to secure his vote in favour of the imposition of direct taxes, a measure upon which the Viceroy is said to have set his heart. Those, however, who do not take quite such a cynical view of human nature, suggest that Sir Richard Temple could take no surer means to imperil his present popularity, and to throw suspicion and distrust over his future career, than by lending himself to such trickery. For trickery it would be which would start him on his way as Finance Minister with an actual surplus, and a burden purposely laid on the public to enable him to keep up a surplus. The kindly few who take this view of the matter seem disposed to argue that, with Mr. Massey's successor actually in Calcutta, it was only courtesy which dictated his invitation to a seat at the Council, when the financial measures he will have to carry out should be discussed. This morning's debate will show which view is the right one.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 19TH MARCH.

Bank of Bengal has this day increased rates one per cent on private bills and notes and drafts and bills accepted by local Banks.

MADRAS, 19TH MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 12½ to 12¾ premium. / Fives, 8 premium. / Fours, 8 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0½d. to 0½d.
Dead weight £2.
Light freight £4 15s. to £5 5s.
Cotton 3¾ to 4¼ 5s.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent. on demand.
Money Market, unchanged.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-14 to 6. Market very quiet.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-14. Market very quiet.
Shipments of Cotton for week ending 14th March, 6,814 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment for six weeks, from the 20th April next, of the Civil Courts in the Surat district.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Abyssinia, per s. s. *Madras*, at 10 A.M. on Saturday; and for the same places per the *Gunga* on the 23rd instant.

LIEUTENANT G. R. B. DRUMMOND, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sattara, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, Captain Dupuy, from Goa, yesterday:—Mr. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Custom and Mr. Barley.

THE following passengers sailed, per ship *Duleep Singh*, Captain Jennings, for Liverpool, yesterday:—Mr. and Mrs. Christie and family, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Cotton and 4 children, Mr. Nuttall and son, Dr. Houston, and Captain Houston.

ON Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at Naigaum in a hut belonging to one Arjoon Kusson, but it was soon extinguished by the exertions of the police. The owner stated that the fire broke out in consequence of a rat carrying off a lighted lamp wick.

By a mistake the printers inserted a "the" before Bombay, and *italicised* the latter word, thus making it appear in yesterday's *Gazette* that the Rev. Dr. Watson had reached this city by a vessel, whereas he came overland, visiting various places on the route.

A COMMITTEE consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden; Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, vakeel of the High Court; A. M. Cantem, moonsiff of Poona; Cassinath Ramchunder, moonsiff of Roan; and Mahadeorao Janoojee, moonsiff of Malligaum; have examined 370 candidates for the office of pleader. Of the candidates who have passed successfully Messrs. Amroodeen and Visuntrao Balmuckund were declared qualified to practise in the High Court, and 67 others for the Mofussil Courts.

THE following is the programme of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening by the Band of the 22nd Regt. N. I.:—

March .....
Overture ..... "Military" ..... Hochlander.
Quadrille ..... "Palmetto" ..... Kuhner.
Selection...(Op.)"Norma" ..... Bellini.
Waltz ..... "Dreams of Childhood" ..... Montgomery.
Galop ..... "Sleigh" .....

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT CARNAC BUNDER.—On Wednesday afternoon last five persons were admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, having, it appeared, sustained severe injuries in consequence of the late boiler explosion at the Carnac Bunder. The names of the injured persons are, Nowjee Gunnoo, Koostna Visram, Mahomed Ally, Visram Bhimjee, and Ada Mahadewa. Of these the last named person died in the hospital yesterday morning, and the four others were taken away by their relatives on the same day. We learn that an East Indian boy named Mullens, aged about two years, who received severe burns, also died yesterday morning.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Asiatic Financial Association (in liquidation) was held at the offices of the Company, 6 Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon—Mr. G. R. Wilson, one of the liquidators, in the chair. The Chairman said—"We have closed the accounts of the liquidation, and there are only one or two trifling things which remain to be done; and what we wish the shareholders to do now is to appoint two auditors to inspect the final accounts, and that the Company may be dissolved. It is for the sh

similar purpose, in reference to the political agencies comprised within the limits indicated on the chart. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society may also be asked to favour Government with their opinion as to the adequacy of these instructions, and the Secretary and Curator, Government Central Museum, who prepares the returns of rain-fall, may be consulted as to the reliability and completeness of the recorded information in his office and in the districts. The Commissioners of Survey should report whether, in the event of such a course being deemed expedient, they could depute an officer or officers of scientific attainments to collect information regarding peculiarities of atmosphere, and to select localities embracing favourable conditions.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Baloo Crustnajee was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise on the 18th instant in a building, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein. The complainant in this case, one Sewram Gopall, on his return home at 7 o'clock last night found the prisoner there, and had him arrested by a police havildar. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—George Watts, a fireman, was charged with committing an injury, accompanied with force, against the property of Mrs. M. Williams at Byculla on the 18th inst. It appears that the prisoner came to her house yesterday morning and broke her camphor wood box, worth Rs. 50. The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship fined him Rs. 15; half of the fine to go to the prosecutrix.

THEFT.—Ramburoo Nunkoo, a Hindoo labourer, was charged with stealing a Government currency note for Rs. 10, four rupees in silver, and articles of clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, belonging to one Ramnarayen Jackooram. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the County Jail with hard labour.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—19TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, P. RYAN, ESQ., AND NARAYEN WASSOODEWJEE, ESQ.)

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Roohemoodeen Yej Mahomed was charged with having in his possession, a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 4, chap. 4, section 10, of Regulation 21 of 1827.

The defendant's name was thrice called out, but he did not appear in Court. The name of the defendant's bail was also thrice called out, but he likewise did not answer to his name.

The defendant's own bail of Rs. 200 and his surety's recognizance for Rs. 200 were ordered to be escheated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT:—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 19th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Assur Premjee vs. Doongersey Euttoosey.

IN this case, which was continued from Tuesday's list of short causes, the defendant alleged that there had been a forgery of his name to a note of debt for which he was sued; and the plaintiff had in Chambers agreed to limit the amount claimed to that for which the note was said to be forged—amounting to Rs. 1,810.

The proof was continued to-day as to the circumstances connected with the accounts and the raising of the action; and Mr. Phin, expert, was examined as to the writing and the signatures of the several documents. He deposed that the disputed letter did not appear to be written or signed by the same handwriting as the others, but by one more tremulous; and on examination he stated that his theory, from an examination of the documents, was that a draft of the intended writing in imitation of the defendant's hand had been put up before a strong light and then the writing made above that—which would account for the apparent tremulousness.

Mr. McCulloch for the defendant was heard on one part of the case, and submitted that as this was a case different from a criminal investigation the *onus* of the proof lay with the opposite side.

His Lordship recalled a witness who had made an affidavit at the raising of the suit, stating that the defendant had told him he was intending to leave Bombay for his native country (Kutch) in order to avoid the suit. This witness, however, contradicted that statement, and His Lordship remarked he could not believe a word this miserable creature said. He would have to be prosecuted for it, for on solemn oath he now denied what he had before stated in a solemn affidavit. The Court would therefore strike out the consideration of his evidence altogether. Then, as to the signing of the note, even though the defendant seemed in the witness-box to be a rather stupid witness, he did not think he was a man that would have been bullied into signing such an acknowledgment of a debt that was incurred four or five years ago.

Mr. Dunbar for the plaintiff in reply referred to the occasion when the note was alleged to have been signed—after defendant had dined in plaintiff's house—and suggested that perhaps the sweetmeats that he had got on that occasion and of which his son had told them, might somewhat have mollified his nature. (A laugh.)

His Lordship did not think that was likely, but remarked that it might be well to continue the case for the evidence of a witness now in Kutch but for whom the plaintiff had written.

Mr. McCulloch—No doubt the witness could be got, but he will be thoroughly primed up, and we know exactly what he will say. (A laugh).

The Judge—Yes, that is the difficulty; but we know that to a certain extent that applies to all witnesses in short caues. I think it is extremely likely the plaintiff asked the defendant to dine with him on that occasion with the view of doing something of the kind alleged. But it is exceedingly improbable that a man would so have acknowledged a debt of six years' standing; and it being in the expert's evidence that he does not consider it a *bona fide* writing and my present impression is against the plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar—The presumption is that if the defendant was this cute clever fellow, then if he did not like to make a row about the matter, he had given his signature and was to deny it afterwards.

The Judge—My impression is against you, though if you were to make an application that the Court should reserve decision, I don't see that I would refuse it—for I would be sorry to decide a case of this kind without full investigation.

Mr. Dunbar—My client believes he has an honest case, and he is willing to have it delayed till it be seen if the witness come.

The Judge—Well, I am reluctant to decide at present, for if I were to find against the plaintiff the imputation is a very serious one.

The case was accordingly allowed to stand over till Tuesday the 7th April.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—19TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Shivshunker Govindram vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Leathes for the defendants.

In this case the action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 525, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of an alleged unlawful distraint, levied by the defendants on the 28th August last, by means of their subordinates, by the wrongful seizure and subsequent sale of certain articles of the plaintiff, in respect of money said to be due from him on account of the house rate for the second and third quarters of 1867 concerning the plaintiff's house, situated in Narron Dharoo Street, notwithstanding the proper amount of the house rate having been, previously to the seizure, duly tendered by the plaintiff and refused by the defendants.

In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th instant we fully reported the decision of His Honor with reference to certain technical points raised by the respective advocates of the parties. The case was ordered to stand for judgment till this day (Thursday), with a view to enable either party to submit the questions he might wish stated for the opinion of the High Court.

The following questions were submitted by Mr. Leathes, which were consented to by Mr. Pestonjee:—

1st. Whether the said notice (notice of action by the plaintiff) by being left at the office of the Commissioner was duly served upon the defendants in accordance with section 240 of the Bombay Act 2 of 1865, and section 28 of Bombay Act 4 of 1867?

2nd. Whether the said notice duly states the cause of such action with reasonable certainty, in accordance with section 240 of Bombay Act 2 of 1865 and section 28 of Act 4 of 1867?

3rd. Whether any suit can be maintained against the defendants in respect of the alleged causes of action in accordance with sections 4 and 11 of Act 2 of 1865, or either of them, or the provisions of the said Act or of Act 10 of 1867?

4th. Whether said rate of six per cent was legally levied under the provisions of Bombay Act 4 of 1867 and Act 2 of 1865?

His Honour then entered a verdict for the defendants subject to the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Leathes made an application for costs, which was refused.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel J. S. Gell, Deputy Quartermaster General, to be Quartermaster General of the Army, from the 20th February last, vice Colonel Phayre, whose tenure of office ceased on that date.

The following rules for precautions against Fire, proposed by the Commander of the Forces, are sanctioned:—

Commanding Officers of stations are held responsible that due attention is paid to the orders on the subject of precautions against fire.

No fires, except in regularly constructed fire-places, are to be permitted either during the day or night in any Quarters The prohibition must be strictly attended to in Quarters occupied by married soldiers. When pans of charcoal are used in buildings, during damp weather, under proper authority, they must be protected by light bamboo frames.

All lights, whether candles or lamps, used in Government Quarters of any kind, whether occupied by Commissioned or Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers on the Staff, or attached to Regiments, or Batteries, or by soldiers, must be protected by lanterns (which for public purposes will be supplied by the Barrack Master); and no fire is to be carried about on windy days unless properly covered.

The discharge of fire-arms, or fire-works, of any kind in the Lines near thatched-roof barracks, or other thatched buildings, the property of the State, is prohibited, except on the regular parades.

The launch of fire-balloons in and about Military Cantonments is strictly prohibited. Officers commanding stations should take every precaution for the prevention of such a practice, which so greatly endangers property in a country where buildings of inflammable material are so numerous.

No stacks of dry grass or straw, no thatched huts or tents, no mat or jhamp enclosures, no cooking-places or choolahs, are to be allowed within 100 yards of any Barrack, stable, or other large public building having a thatched roof.

Tents placed near barracks for the temporary accommodation of Troops, or for any other purpose, are to be pitched in the direction of the prevailing wind, but as much as possible to leeward of the buildings.

No hookah-smoking is to be allowed in Cavalry stables during certain hours of the night, to be fixed by the Local Military authorities.

Earthen pots for holding water, for use in case of fire, should be supplied to all public buildings having thatched roofs. The number will be determined by the Barrack Master in communication with the Local authorities.

The water-pots for the Regimental buildings of European Corps must be supplied by the Commissariat Department through the Barrack Master, but will be kept full by the Establishment under the orders of the Quarter Master. Those for Native Corps will be supplied at the rate of two per Troop or Company, by Quarter Master, and kept full by their Establishments. Commanding Officers are held strictly responsible that the pots are kept filled, and the regulated number always maintained.

For other public buildings, the water-pots will be supplied, in the first instance, by the Barrack Master, and will be kept complete and filled with water by the Officer occupying the building.

When Regimental lines and public buildings are vacated, the Barrack Master will take charge of the water-pots, keep the number complete, and employ under a station order, the necessary Establishment for keeping them full. He will grant receipts for the number of water-pots made over to him, and will demand receipts, in return, when he delivers charge of the lines, or buildings, to new occupants.

Where tanks have been constructed, and buckets have superseded water-pots, the buckets are to be suspended on the roofs with hooks in the Barrack verandahs nearest the water tanks.

The Barrack Master is responsible that proper provision is made for securing, at all times, an ample supply of water for the Engines, in tanks capable of being filled from wells or otherwise.

The roof and walls of cook-houses are to be kept free from soot by the Regimental authorities, and Barrack Masters are to state, in their monthly reports, that they have visited them and found them clean or otherwise.

Barrack Masters in charge of Barracks provided with ventilators, will cause them to be inspected weekly, and will prevent the accumulation of any inflammable materials therein. Chimneys will be in like manner inspected at the beginning of the cold season, and swept regularly during the season, under the superintendence of the Barrack Department. Wherever fires are used in public buildings all chimneys shall be swept monthly and the fact certified.

In the event of a chimney catching fire, the fuel should be removed from the grate and extinguished as rapidly as possible; at the same time padding, such as "reesais" or other bedding, should be at once applied to the bottom of the flue to check the draught of it; some means should also be tried to close up the top of the flue.

All unmustered followers who may be residing in the lines of Corps, must be required to observe strictly the rules respecting precautionary measures against fires, as a condition of their being permitted to reside there.

The practice of burning fires at night in barracks at hill stations, is strictly prohibited; all fires must be extinguished after tattoo-beating. In hospitals, fires may be burnt at night, at the discretion of Medical officers. All fires in any buildings, cook-room, &c., connected with barrack ranges, are to be carefully guarded exactly at the prescribed hours, and inflammable materials carefully removed from the vicinity of the fire-places.

When buildings requiring protection are left vacant, the Barrack Master will apply to the Officer Commanding the station to authorize, by station order, the entertainment of the requisite number of chowkeydars, who should be duly warned of their responsibility as regards fire, and also occasionally, be visited by Barrack Serjeants during the night to see that they are vigilant.

Commanding Officers are required to impress on the men under their command the necessity of adopting every precaution for the prevention of fires, as compensation for loss by them is admissible only when they appear to have occurred through sheer accident, and it is satisfactorily established that they have not occurred from want of proper care and attention on the part of the Regiment, or through any deviation from the Regulations. No compensation is admissible for Native Soldiers' huts destroyed by fire.

Executive Engineers and Barrack Masters are required to draw the attention of Commanding Officers of stations to any instance in which the foregoing rules have been neglected.

Officers Commanding stations are authorized to offer a reward of 50 Rupees for the discovery of the incendiary in all cases where doubt exists as to the origin of a fire; the reward to be paid on conviction of the perpetrator, and reported to the Quarter Master General.

A printed copy of the above precautions is to be hung up in a conspicuous place in every Regimental Quarter Guard.

Lieutenant C. W. Hume, Rifle Brigade, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to Major General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C.B., pending further arrangements, and in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp.

This appointment has effect from the 5th February last.

General Order 235, of 4th April 1867, is to be treated as applicable only to General, Divisional, and Departmental Staff Officers.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. Ashburner, Staff Corps, Commandant Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for one year.

Major H. A. Woodhouse Staff Corps, Wing Officer Her Majesty's 78th Regiment Native Infantry, for twenty months.

Lieutenant A. Currie, Adjutant Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for fifteen months.

Lieutenant W. S. Seton, Staff Corps, Adjutant Her Majesty's 4th Regiment Native Infantry, for twenty months.

Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale, Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command 1st Regiment Sind Horse, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant G. S. B. Drummond, General Staff, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sattara, for twenty months.

Lieutenant A. Ollivant, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

The following rules will be observed for the supply, repair, and replacement of the canvas bed-cases sanctioned for European troops in G. G. O. No. 773 of 1867:—

They will be supplied on Indents in kind borne on the Returns of the Barrack Department, which will obtain them from the Commissariat Department.

Commanding Officers will assemble Committees quarterly; i. e., on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, for the inspection of the bed-cases in charge, the Barrack Master attending to afford information and advice; articles condemned by the Committee should be replaced by Indent on the Barrack Department, when they should be returned to that Department, and those requiring repairs in the opinion of the Committee should be repaired regimentally.

To avoid the necessity for replacing the bed-cases while under repair, the Quartermaster should arrange to repair a certain number each day, and return them to the men before night.

Washing should likewise be done under Regimental arrangements, by not more than fifty at a time in Regiments and twenty in Batteries, a spare supply to this extent being kept up in Regiments and Batteries to replace the articles while at the wash.

The washing should be performed once in every two, four, or six months, according as the Commanding Officer may find to be necessary, with reference to the season of the year and local circumstances.

The cost of repairs and washing should be charged in the Pay List, the charge for the former being supported by a copy of the Committee's proceedings, and a certificate of the market daily rate of pay for a tailor, and that for washing, and for the certificate of the market rate for such work; certificates to be obtained from the Cantonment Magistrate or Superintendent of Bazaars.

The bed-cases must not be taken away from a station when the troops move, but should be returned into stores. It is to be understood that when they are returned the bed-cases must be in good repair.

The straw should be renewed when necessary in the opinion of the Commanding Officer, once in every two to six months, for which purpose an Indent should be preferred on the Commissariat Department for the material and for establishments to fill the bed-cases under the supervision of the officers of that Department.

COURT MARTIAL AT SENAFE.

The following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are published:—

Head Quarters Senafe, 9th February 1868.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Senafe in Abyssinia, on the 24th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by order of Major General George Malcolm, C.B., Commanding at Senafe, under authority conveyed to him by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B., Commander-in Chief of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, dated 9th January 1868, Captain A. W. Macnaghten, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having, on or about the Eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at Camp Adoodo in Abyssinia, entered the tent of Lieutenant C. L. Halbert of the same Corps, then in arrest, and violently assaulted the said Lieutenant Halbert by repeatedly striking him with a whip.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.

The Court finds that the prisoner, Captain A. W. Macnaghten, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, is "Guilty" of the charge preferred against him, with the exception that the assault was committed on the 16th November 1867, instead of the 8th November 1867, as stated in the charge.

Sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Captain Macnaghten, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem proper.

(Signed) G. MALCOLM, Brigadier General,
President of the General Court Martial.

Senafe, 24th January 1868.

Confirmed, but not approved.

Captain Macnaghten's offence, deliberately committed, deserved a severe sentence.

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Lieutenant General,
Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

Senafe, 1st February 1868.

The Major General Commanding at Senafe will convey the sentence of the Court to Captain Macnaghten, who will be released from arrest and return to duty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Senafe, 3rd Feb. 1868.

Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, 18th Bengal Cavalry, attached to 3rd Regiment Scinde Horse, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Merewether, C.B., with effect from 22nd ultimo.

Issue of Spirits on payment at Stations south of Koomayles will be restricted in future to fighting men.

Head Quarters, Camp Goon Goona, 5th February 1868.

When Officers Commanding Stations, and Station Staff Officers are removed from one command to another, the Station Order Book must not be taken away from the station to which it belongs, but will be handed over to the Officer who succeeds to the command.

This order will be considered retrospective.

Ammunition in charge of Infantry Regiments serving at or beyond, or proceeding to Senafe, will be increased to 200 rounds per rifle musket.

The quantity over and above what is carried by the soldier will be considered as the first Reserve.

The proper proportion of this reserve will always accompany any portion of the Regiment that may be detached.

The Second Reserve will be at Senafe, under charge of an Officer, and will consist of the following amount:—

Snider Ammunition—250 rounds per rifle.
Musketry do. 150 do. do.
Carbine do. 100 do. per carbine.

The remaining portion will remain at Zoulla under charge of the Commissariat of Ordnance.

The Second Reserve will be forwarded to Senafe, so soon as carriage can be spared for its transport, under orders of Major General Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Second in Command.

Lieutenant Henry M. Hozier, 2nd Life Guards, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp Focada, 6th February 1868.

Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments of Cavalry, stationed south of Senafe, will invariably send two mounted soldiers with all despatches, letters, or messages, that may be ordered to be forwarded to the front or rear.

Head Quarters, Camp Addigerat, 7th February 1868.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Jay will perform the duties of Sanitary Officer at Senafe until further orders.

Captain Watts, Bombay Staff Corps, extra Aide-de-Camp to Major General Malcolm, C.B., will officiate as Station Staff Officer, as a temporary measure, until farther orders, in addition to his own duties.

Head Quarters, Camp Senafe, 10th February 1868.

Mr. Marston, Head Clerk, Deputy Quarter Master General's Office, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, being unable from loss of health to accompany the Force from Zoulla, is allowed to return to India.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 42, dated the 23rd ultimo, the number of doolies or dandies to be allotted to each Corps on the march is to be as follows:—

2 per cent. for European Troops.
3 per cent. for Native Troops.

6 bearers will be allowed to each dooley or dandy.

The Commander-in-Chief has noted the irregular way in which the Land Transport animals return unladen from the front. They are met in fives or tens straggling on the road. When no Inspector returns with them, application should be made to the Commanding Officers of Stations for an escort, who should receive strict orders to keep the convoy together.

The following are the names of the stations occupied by the Force in Abyssinia, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires, in order to prevent confusion, that in all correspondence and returns, where it is necessary to mention these stations, their names may be spelt in the following manner:—

Zoulla.	Senafe.
Koomayles.	Goon Goona.
Sooroo.	Mai Mazrah.
Undul Wells.	Focada.
Rayreyguddy.	Addigerat.

The following orders regarding the Establishments attached to the 10th Company Royal Engineers, are published for general information and guidance:—

All Distribution, Camp Equipage, and other periodical Army Returns are to be forwarded by the Officer Commanding the Company to the proper Department.

The lines on which telegraph communication is to be established will be decided by the Commander-in-Chief in the Quarter Master General's Department.

The Photography, Signallers, and direction of the telegraph will also be under the orders of the Quarter Master General's Department.

All correspondence connected with the Land Transport Corps, will in future be submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Quarter Master General's Department.

All letters from the Director Transport Corps, connected with the organization, disposition, or interior economy of the Corps, requiring His Excellency's orders, should be submitted to the Quarter Master General as Army Head Quarters, through the channel of the Controller of Supply and Transport.

All minor details connected with the Corps should, as heretofore, be submitted to Army Head Quarters by General Officers Commanding Divisions.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters, Camp Addigerat, 14th February 1868.

The Line of Telegraph from Zoulla to Senafe having been completed, messages may now be sent between those and the following intermediate stations:—

Rayreyguddy,
Undul Wells,
Sooroo,
Koomayles.

The telegraph offices at Zoulla and Senafe will be open day and night; those at other stations from 6 to 7 a.m. and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., unless messages are marked "emergent," when they will be received at any hour.

Captain Hands, 33rd Regiment, being the senior officer of the Corps on the Highlands, will act as Sub-Director of Land Transport, as a temporary measure until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have arrived at Suez, en route for Abyssinia, on the 21st December 1867:—

Lieutenant Colonel Milward, R. A.
Lieutenant Hozier, 2nd Life Guards.

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 42, dated the 23rd ultimo, the following are the scales of camp equipage, carriage, sick carriage, and followers for Camp Equipage, to be allowed on beyond Senafe, for Field Hospitals for this Force:—

Camp Equipage.

3 bell tents, double cloth, for each field hospital.
1 bell tent, single cloth, for the hospital establishment of each field hospital.
1 bell tent, single cloth, for the necessary of each field hospital.
1 bell tent, single cloth, for every 5 warrant officers, hospital assistants, apprentices, &c.
1 bell tent, single cloth, for every 16 public followers.

Carriage.

1 mule, for every bell tent, double cloth.
1 mule, for every 2 bell tents, single cloth.
2 mules, for medicine chests, for every field hospital.
2 mules, for cooking utensils and stationery of field hospital.
British troops.
2 mules, for medical comforts of each hospital.
1 mule, for the conveyance of the baggage of every eight public followers, the baggage of each follower being limited to 20 lbs.
1 mule, for the conveyance of the baggage of every four warrant officers, the baggage of each warrant officer being limited to 20 lbs.

Sick Carriage.

15 dandies, doolies, or hammocks, with six bearers each, for every field hospital.

Followers.

11 second class servants and 99 dooley bearers for each hospital.

The scale of camp equipage, carriage, and followers for Medical Officers with Field Hospitals, will be the same as that allowed for Staff Officers.

Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments will always arrange for communication with the Transport authorities for such spare carriage as may be available to accompany the Hospital on the march, for the purpose of receiving the Kits of the dooley bearers (carried by them), when the dooley or dandy is actually required.

Medical Officers are held responsible that this order is duly observed in marches of all detachments of sick under their charge.

The Weekly "Distribution Return" rendered by Assistant Adjutant Generals of Division is to be discontinued, and in lieu thereof the "Monday Morning State" of each Regiment, Battery, and Detachment is to be punctually rendered direct to this office, copy being furnished to Assistant Adjutant Generals of Division for record with the other Morning States.

These States will show the number of Public and Private Followers, and the number of all animals for which rations are drawn.

2. The Distribution Returns furnished by Corps—according to present form—on the 1st of each month, are to be sent, in original, to this office after due examination by the Assistant Adjutant General's office of Division.

3. Weekly Distribution Returns of all Departments in this Force, rendered direct every Monday morning to this office, need only show the actual number of Departmental Officers, Men and Followers drawing rations, respectively, as—

Fighting Men, British .....
Fighting Men, Native .....
Public Followers, do. .....
Private Followers, do. .....

Total .....

Horses .....
Mules .....

The greatest accuracy in this Return is particularly enjoined.

Head Quarters' Camp Addigerat, 13th February 1868.

The following Temporary Arrangements are confirmed, with effect from the 8th instant:—

2nd Regiment Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers).

Captain Edwards to officiate as second in Command and Captain Boyd as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major Sheppard (appointed Provost Marshal at Zoulla), or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Director, Land Transport Train, with effect from the 13th instant:—

Lieutenant Pollard, 45th Foot.
Lieutenant Ramsbotom, 82nd Foot.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Addigerat, 15th February 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that as the Head Quarters of this Force will now be so near from Zoulla, the Weekly Return of Sick of Native Troops furnished for his information may be sub-divided,

The second from Deputy Inspector General Mahaffy, containing information as to all at Senafe and the front.

A memorandum will accordingly be issued for the guidance of the respective Medical Officers.

The return is to be in the same form as the present, but a footnote is to be added recording remarks as to the prevalent diseases—the causes of the more notable cases and fatalities; then:—the cause of deaths, if any, and any other information which Drs. Peily and Mahaffy respectively may wish to offer for Sir Robert Napier's attention.

The above applies also to the Distribution Return of Followers lately called for in G. O. C. from Departments.

All Medical arrangements for the Force are for the present to be conducted under the foregoing distribution and supervision, and Dr Mahaffy will at once and at all times consult Dr. Peily on all such matters as may be necessary to be departmentally carried out, in order to give due effect to Sir Robert Napier's wishes.

Dr. Mahaffy, Dr. Wyllie and Dr. Shepherd will proceed to Antalo with such Establishments and Medical Stores as may be deemed necessary in order to establish a small depot hospital there, and to accompany the Force when it advances from that station.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify for information and guidance, that Government have ruled that dooly-bearers shall receive no more than Rs. 10 pay, with warm clothing and rations found.

The following distribution of the Commands of Divisions and Districts is ordered for the present:—

Beyond Addigerat—Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.

Between Addigerat and Senafe (inclusive)—Major General Malcolm, C.B.

Zoulla to Rayreyguddy (inclusive)—Brigadier General Stewart.

The Senior Executive Medical Officer at each Station is to be considered the Sanitary Officer of that station.

The Chief Engineers of the Bombay Marine will be received on board any of the Hospital Ships for treatment when sick They will receive Cabin accommodation and be subjected to Hospital stoppages of Rupees two per diem, Government paying an equal sum, as in the case of Subaltern Officers of the Army.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Assistant Surgeon Slater is appointed Sanitary Officer to the Force in the Indian Medical Department, vice Surgeon Lumsdaine, appointed to the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Camp Addigerat, 17th February 1868.

Brigadier General Wyllie, accompanied by his Staff, will proceed to Addigerat, and assume command there.

The Brigadier General Commanding at Zoulla will be good enough to arrange for the efficient command of Koomayles by a Field Officer.

Captain C. Eg.Jones, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the Force, and will receive instructions regarding his movements from the Assistant Quarter Master General at Senafe.

Head Quarters, Camp Adaboyah, 19th Feb. 1868.

Captain Hand, Acting Sub-Director Land Transport Corps with the Force, is vested with the power of an Assistant Provost Marshal until further orders.

The following temporary arrangement is sanctioned:—

Captain Edwardes, 2nd Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers), to act as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Zoulla.

Ensign Grubb, 45th Foot, is appointed to the Land Transport Train as a Subaltern of Division, with effect from the 14th instant.

Lieutenant Sweny, 4th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Wyllie, having tendered his resignation of that appointment, will join the nearest detachment of his Corps as early as possible.

The following arrangements are ordered:—

Captain Llewellyn and Lieutenant Rawle, G. Battery, 14th Brigade R. A., will join the Head Quarters of their Battery,—the former as senior at present; and the latter, on being relieved by Lieutenant Knox, will proceed to Addigerat for duty with the Detachment G Battery 14th brigade R.A.

Officers in Command of Divisions of the Land Transport Training Depôts are directed to issue pay certificates to all Inspectors and musteerers leaving their stations, in order that the Land Transport Officer at the station to which they are proceeding may be able to issue pay to them when it is due.

The Brigadier General Commanding at Zoulla will be good enough to issue such instructions as will prevent individuals marching between Undul Wells and Rayreyguddy (or further if deemed necessary), without escort, and the Officers commanding posts in the passes should be held responsible that this order is duly attended.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that Indian Local Rank will be held to be in force in this country, pending decision on a reference made on the subject to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades in the Highlands will employ every means in their power to procure mules and ponies, suitable for the Transport Service, from the people of this country

Officers belonging to Commissariat and Land Transport, when on detached duty, should be commissioned to make inquiries, and to purchase as many efficient animals as are offered for sale. Particulars regarding price should be conveyed to all who are so situated.

Advances of money may be made to Officers for this purpose and any disbursements made by officers from their private funds should be at once made good from the nearest Treasure Chest, and the amount charged to the Public Account.

Head Quarters, Camp Adaboyah, 20th February 1868.

Subject to confirmation by Government, the Staff Pay of the Provost Marshal is fixed at Rupees 180 per mensem, Provost Serjeants at 25, and their Assistants at 15 rupees a month in addition to their ordinary pay.

Serjeants Alfred Whitney and Charles Ogden, 35th Foot, are appointed Commissariat Serjeants, with effect from the 16th instant.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant John Gilbert Erskine Griffith, 9th March 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are raised to increased pay, viz.:—

Lieutenant Henry Reynolds, and Lieutenant H. C. Macdiarmid, from the 8th January 1868, inclusive.

The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of 14th February 1868, page 722, are published for general information:—

"War Office, Pall, Pall, 14th February 1868.

Brevet.

The local rank of Major General conferred upon Brevet Colonel Thomas Tapp, C. B., 103rd Foot, to be antedated to the 4th November 1865.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieutenant General William Henry Marshall, Bengal Infantry, on the 29th January 1868.

* * * *

Colonel Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Infantry, to be Major General."

Captain and Deputy Commissary S. Chetham, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment under the provisions of G. O. No. 75, of 29th January last.

The services of Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald, 26th Regiment Punjab N. I., having been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for service with the Transport Corps in Abyssinia, that Officer is appointed a Subaltern of the Corps accordingly.

The following Officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 3 of G. O. G. I. No. 831, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Augustus Berkeley Fortman, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sattara, from 15th April 1866.

Lieutenants W. S. Seton and F. W. Leoth, Paymasters Commissariat Department, having passed the prescribed examination on 10th March 1868, are promoted to be Captains, except that they had better stick fast to the iron rules of the Union. Why is this? Because through an economy, falsely so called, they are not provided with one relieving officer for every four they ought to have. Let us look round Bethnal Green, with a population of 105,101, has but three relieving officers; St. Pancras, with a population of 198,788, has four relieving officers; St. Leonard's Shoreditch, with a population of 129,364, has three relieving officers; St. Mary's, Lambeth, with a population of 162,644, has four relieving officers; St. Mary's, Newington, with a population of 82,220, has two relieving officers; and St. Margaret's, Westminster, with a population of 68,213, has one relieving officer.

When it is considered that the charge for the remuneration of these functionaries is by a recent statute placed upon the Common Fund, it is difficult to understand why there should be so niggardly a provision for what is the one thing indispensable for a due or wise administration of relief. We hope that in whatever further steps may be taken by Parliament during the present session to strengthen the hands of the Central Executive, power will be sought to compel Boards of Guardians who are wrong-headed and obstinate in this behalf to do their duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(From the Gazette of India, March 14.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., C. S., to be Resident at the Court of Hyderabad.

Major J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner of the Mehkar District, in West Berar, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. C. Bernard, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. C. Grant, C. S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Bernard.

MADRAS.

MADRAS BARS.—Madras has for years been eminently respectable and uncomfortable as regards public houses. Until the last year or so, a stranger in Madras, not unthirsty, could not obtain a bottle of beer or a "peg" for love or money, unless at the hotels, but latterly there has been a mania here for establishing "bars" upon the American system, and now they are to be found all over the place. Some of the "drinks" at these bars are curiously named, and not knowing what "a Bosom Caresser" or "Samson with the hair on" meant, I was induced lately to inquire and to taste. The first is a concoction of various spirits, and the second is a mixture of negus and brandy. *Samson with the hair off* being simply brandy undisguised. Curiously enough, I learn, that these "bars" do not encourage intemperance as one would imagine would be the case, for being generally well conducted, and selling good liquors, their *habitues* are not troubled with that craving thirst which distinguishes the consumers of "grog-shop" liquids. I am told though, that the proprietors find it difficult to obtain bar-maids. If good-looking these ladies are married off-hand, and they also frequently elope with susceptible skippers *en route* to all parts of the world.—*Pioneer.*

WHO ARE THE REALLY POOR?

(The Examiner, Feb. 15.)

PRIVATE and parochial charity are constantly perplexed and often paralysed by doubts of the genuineness of the distress which appeals to them. Austere magistrates will not believe that any woman who begs can be hungry; and thoroughgoing masters of workhouses scoff at the notion that any man can be too weak to earn his living by breaking stones. As for children of tender ages, Lord Townshend had settled the question that they ought to be sent to prison if they are caught trying to get a sick mother at home the price of a cup of tea; and squires in the country and aldermen in the city rub their hands as they recommend two or three sound private floggings, as the best mode of making youth, in its passage through Reformatories, remember its original sin of saying it wanted bread. Nevertheless, amid all the heedlessness and hard-heartedness which at every turn interpose their veto on relief sought by importunity or a piteous tale, the kindliest natures are daily forced to own that there is everywhere, intermingled with real destitution, a great and varied amount of imposture. The true friends of the poor are not those who deny this, or who tell people to shut their eyes and go on giving freely to all who ask or seem to suffer. The true friends of the poor are those who do not wearily endeavising and perplexing honest and humane methods of discriminating between the worthy and the unworthy, the helpless and the merely indolent. It may be right and necessary that the relief which is administered by law should be strictly limited by fixed rules; and rules, if they are to be fixed, cannot be made very elastic. Private charity will never prove as rigid in the observance of its regulations, whether it be given by an individual, or a temporary committee, or a permanent association. It will always be sure to err rather on the side of laxity; and we should think it waste of time to argue that it ought to be otherwise. But our business just now is rather with the question, in what way is the knowledge to be best obtained? either by elective guardians, or by self-appointed almoners, of the reality of the claims brought before them? Personal appearance or demeanour is not always a safe test; and in the most aggravated instances of destitution it is unavailable. The sick and wounded drop out of sight and sink most rapidly where their moanings are least likely to be overheard. The half-starved children of the drunkard may well be forgiven for not discovering their parent's shame; yet without something like accurate knowledge of the den whence they emerge to beg or sell l

MR. SALA ON SENSATIONALISM.

(The Saturday Review, Feb 15.)

We wonder how many of our contemporary novelists, who have hitherto been accustomed to make the probable—rather than the barely possible—the basis on which to construct their stories, are aware of the tremendous onslaught made upon them this month by Mr. Sala in the *Belgravia* Magazine, and how many of the public who have lately eschewed the narrations of highly improbable events brought about by the agency of utterly impossible characters, have been brought to a sense of their shortcomings by the very extraordinary article which he has written for their edification. Supposing that they have no objection to being repeatedly called "dolts, dullards, and envious backbiters," who "cry and yelp and howl"—that they can put up with a great many glaring pieces of vulgarity, and patiently make their way through a curious mixture of facetiousness and fury, most of it utterly beside the question—they may possibly find it encouraging, if not very instructive, to look at sensationalism for a moment from the point of view from which it is regarded by its great advocate, and to listen to all, little as it is, that he has to say in its favour.

Nobody who is at all acquainted with Mr. Sala's very peculiar literary style will be surprised to hear that, having once entitled his paper "On the Sensational in Literature and Art," he should have thought it due to his reputation as a rambling essayist to fill the greater part of it with very irrelevant matter, consisting mostly of facetious accounts of his personal experiences, interspersed with a few anecdotes more or less new, the whole accompanied with a great affectation of an encyclopædic knowledge of literature and history, a great many atrocious blunders, and an immense amount of noisy enthusiasm and familiar button-holing of his readers. That he should have started from utterly false premisses and arrived at a truly astounding conclusion, is not very wonderful, seeing that he apparently holds it as an indisputable axiom that "the sensible portion of society" consists entirely of sensational writers.

Sensationalism, as manifested of late years in fiction, has not so much been written down as written out. People have not so much protested against it has turned away from it in sheer weariness. The time was when every aspiring novel-writer seemed to consider a course of cramming from the *Newgate Calendar* and the records of the Divorce Court a necessary part of his or her education. That time is now, happily, past. These two delightful sources of inspiration were very soon exhausted, and all but a few of the old hands gave up working at the worn-out vein. No doubt, if a novel were published to-morrow containing any amount of horrors and morbid portraiture, it would be received as enthusiastically as ever, provided only that it possessed the indispensable charm of novelty. However carefully got up in other respects, a sensational novel, properly so called, to be successful, must contain something new of its kind. Abstaining as it does from any attempt to enlist the sympathies of the reader by truthfulness of observation and fidelity of description, its simple object is to excite and astound. Unfortunately for authors, an ordinarily intelligent person is not to be excited or astounded in precisely the same manner for an indefinite number of times. The "providers of our sensational fiction have most of them failed to perceive this, and have gone on describing murders, bigamies, and forgeries, forgeries, bigamies, and murders, until at length these crimes have become about the most common-place acts that a hero or heroine can perform. If sensationalism is in any way to recover its lost prestige, it must get out its old grooves, and have recourse to a few fresh themes. Mr. Sala, however, by no means looks at the matter in this light. He takes for granted that the decay into which his school is falling is due, not so much to natural collapse from within, as to unfair pressure from without. He imagines "society" (to adopt his own phraseology) to take so deep an interest in the fate of a few more or less trashy novels as to make them the object of a popular "cry." "Society," he says, "must have a cry. We have always been a yelping generation, and we must have a cry" :—

> The Jews of old cried out for Barabbas, and they got him, and much good he did them, it is to be presumed, when Titus came to knock their temple about their ears. Barabbas, although a robber, may have been what is termed a popular man, a jovial rascal, a free-handed scoundrel, a kind of Judaical Robin Hood, who, while he despoiled the wealthy Pharisee or stole Dives's pelf, would fling a penny or so to Lazarus, lying with dogs in the gate. Have we not people now-a-days who look upon Robin Hood as rather a good fellow than otherwise, a belted earl in disguise, the confounder of hypocrites, the protector of the oppressed, and what forth? Are not the half-mythical adventures of a vagabond, who, if he ever existed, was probably a barbarous and blood-thirsty marauder, still a favourite theme for the romancer's pen and the artist's pencil? Is it was as logical a thing to admire Barabbas as Robin. Both no doubt were essentially "bold fellows."

The reader will perhaps wonder what all this has got to do with sensationalism. He will wonder a great deal more before he gets to the end of Mr. Sala's pleading. He will first have to follow that discursive gentleman through his account of the various historical cries which he happened at the moment of writing his article to remember. Among these—though how it can with any propriety be termed a cry is difficult to understand—is the well-known tune of "Lillibullero," the striking analogy of which to the cry against sensationalism must be obvious to the meanest intellect :—

> It is said to have whistled James II. out of three kingdoms, I heard the tune on Boxing night, adjusted to some comical words in Mr. Blanchard's pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre, and the lady sitting next me asked if the tune was "Not for Joseph" or "Champagne Charley."

Interesting as these domestic anecdotes may be to Mr. Sala's more immediate friends, we not unnaturally wish that he would spare us their recital, and get on to the matter in hand. But in the most irritating manner he continues to wander on for another page or two, when it seems suddenly to occur to him that he is still at some distance from his subject. Not having lost all sense of what is befitting, he then proceeds impatiently for his oracular utterance, he recovers himself rather abruptly, and makes as though he would really grapple with the question. "This mention of a dramatic cry (why or wherefore it is hard to say) brings me to the immediate theme on which I purpose to discourse." This, we find, means that in the course of the next three or four pages he will gradually approach it. Two pages on he seems to be nearing it, and he even goes so far as to mention it by name, but in another moment he is off again :—"Ere I take up that cry of cries, and strive to show what a hollow, windy, worthless ululation it is, I wish to say a few words regarding a cry as worthless, which immediately preceded it." This again resolves itself into two—one that Mr. Dickens "had gone up like a rocket, but would come down like a stick;" and the other that certain contributors to *Household Words* were rather feeble imitators of his style. Surely neither of these was a cry on the part of society. The first was, it appears, the opinion expressed by a *Quarterly* Reviewer, and the other that of several critics. If Mr. Croker thought that Mr. Dickens was over-writing himself, what particular enormity was there in his saying so? and if several inferior authors were imitating him rather closely, surely it came within the province of a critic, when reviewing their works, to call attention to the fact. Incidentally Mr. Sala makes a cruel hit at his Great Master by insisting upon it that "he has always been the most thoroughly and persistently sensational writer of the age"—an assertion which Mr. Sala's most ardent admirers will probably consider somewhat exaggerated.

At length, apparently by a miracle, when within two pages of the end of the article, we do at length come to the subject upon which the whole professes to be written. "What is Sensational, and who is Sensational?" Mr. Sala is certainly sensational enough in his answer. "The late Mr. William Shakspeare was an arrant sensational writer. Beaumont and Fletcher, and the other contemporary dramatists, were not sensational writers." Shakspeare, it seems, introduced into his plays "murders, suicides, ghosts, robberies, elopements, poisons, and a premature interment." Beaumont and Fletcher "depicted the humours of their age with strength, richness, and raciness, they represented the manners of their time with pliancy, variety, and fidelity;" but owing to an unfortunate aversion to "murders and premature interments," they and their contemporaries, with the exception of Shakspeare, who discovered a short cut to immortality *viz* sensation, "are as dead and gone as a chandler shopkeeper's ledger of the year before last." This certainly throws a new light upon the Elizabethan drama. Does Mr. Sala mean it for a joke, or does he really believe that Shakspeare was the only dramatist of his time who wrote tragedies, and that tragedies necessarily survive comedies? As he evidently takes it for granted that the introduction of a murder into a play or novel necessarily makes that novel or play sensational, it would perhaps be impossible to persuade him that Shakspeare was not a sensationalist. We think, however, that if Mr. Sala would only condescend to read a few of the plays of the time he might be led to alter what is apparently at present his opinion, that "the late Mr. William Shakspeare" stood alone in his sensationalism. He would find plenty of striking and violent situations in Fletcher, Marlowe, Middleton, Webster, Ford, and Massinger, plenty of witchcraft, poisonings, rapes, sudden deaths, and horrors of every kind to satisfy the cravings of the most morbid imagination. To quote Charles Lamb, "Blood is made as light of in some of these old dramas as money in a modern sentimental comedy." But apart from the question of incidents, Beaumont and Fletcher, to select from the group the two poets who have inspired Mr. Sala with the nearest approach to eloquence, have one or two points of contact with the modern sensational school which it was ungrateful in him to overlook. Mr. Sala's *proteges* have long been notorious for the unpleasant tendency which they have shown to depict vulgar life, with more or less evident admiration for it. With them horsey men, betting men, vulgar fast men and women, seem irresistible subjects for glorification. Though in a less degree, the young bloods and court *roues* of the period possessed the same kind of attraction for Beaumont and Fletcher. In Shakspeare, on the other hand, even Mr. Sala would probably allow that, though there is much that is gross, there is nothing that is vulgar. And in the poverty which Beaumont and Fletcher displayed in creating new types of character they approached still nearer to the modern sensationalists, and allowed the same persons to appear over and over again in different plays, under new names, in a manner which would not have disgraced the author of *Guy Livingstone* himself.

So far Mr. Sala has been decently intelligible. When he tells us that Beaumont and Fletcher have fallen into merited oblivion from their unfortunate aversion to premature interments, we understand his line of argument, however much we may distrust his facts. But now he seems suddenly to awake to a consciousness that a story or play, or apparently anything else, may be sensational, although it has nothing to do with a murder; and the flood of light which thus unexpectedly illuminates the subject, is really too much for him to bear. He has promised us a definition of sensation, and the result of a rigid self-examination is apparently this. Everything which at any period of his life he has admired was, though he knew it not, all along sensational. Bragging this new test into immediate application, he favours us with a very miscellaneous assortment of good and bad artists and authors, all of whom, he gravely assures us, are, though we never suspected it, sensationalists. It is, of course, interesting, and perhaps instructive, to have a list of the persons whom Mr. Sala particularly admires; but it would have been more satisfactory if he had gone a little further, and discovered to us the various reasons of his rather indiscriminate admiration. Very few of his readers, we are afraid, will be able of themselves to perceive any common attribute by which Cervantes, Wedgewood, Flaxman, Mr. Woolner, Mr. Maurice, Dr. Newman, and Mr. Kingsley are classed with Dr. Cumming, Mr. Spurgeon, Miss Braddon, the young men of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Star*, and other boisterous and half-educated members of the ruck of contemporary theologians and journalists. We refrain from discussing the claims of M. Nelaton, Count Bismark, Garibaldi, and General Grant to be admitted to this goodly fellowship, either on the ground of their literary or artistic merits. We would simply express it as our humble opinion that, if immortality be really, as Mr. Sala more than once hints, the ultimate test by which sensationalism is to be tried, he and a few of his friends may, yet live to discover that they are by no means so sensational as is generally supposed, and that their relationship with "the late Mr. William Shakspeare," the sensational playwright, is rather a more distant one than they fondly imagine.

Bad as is the case of sensationalism, we are unwilling to believe that Mr. Sala has made the best of it. We would rather hope that, having seen the error of his ways, and having determined upon dealing his school a deadly blow in the pages of the magazine most devoted to its support, he has deliberately written the farrago of illogical nonsense before us with the intention of disgusting Miss Braddon's most persevering admirers and inducing them to turn their backs upon her once for all. It is of course out of the question to suppose that one who, to use his own words, "is gifted with a pretty retentive memory, and who has been all his life more or less intimately connected with what are called literary circles," and who, to judge from the modest half-veiled hints scattered broadcast throughout this interesting essay, appears to have plumbed to their depths every recess of human thought, should have failed to have made himself master of the Baconian philosophy. There must be some method in all this apparent madness; or was it merely through a temporary forgetfulness that, with all the materials for the defence of his hobby ready at his fingers' ends, he neglected to make a proper use of the "method of rejections," and spoilt the "vintage of his argument by a total neglect of the due selection of instances?"

COMPETITION-WALLAHS.

(Englishman, March 14.)

One of the many charges, true and false, that have been brought against competition-wallahs as a body is that of mediocrity. As regards the results of the last few years at least, it is perhaps the truest of all those charges, and it is evident from a mere perusal of the list of candidates, that the examinations do not attract the best men; the worst are, we may reasonably suppose, excluded by the competition. A writer in the *Chronicle* attributes this mediocrity to the system more than anything else. The fact is, the scheme of examination, from its very breadth, bears no relation to the prevailing system of education. The system represents a school of reformers rather than the educational sense of the country. Modern languages and history, moral and physical science, have not yet attained that position in our old established schools and colleges which is assigned them in the programme of the civil service Commissioners; and, though here and there they are systematically taught, it is contended that they are taught by men of inferior calibre to the higher class of classical and mathematical tutors. Like pupil, like master. Good classical and mathematical scholars are not only more numerous, but more thorough than the successful students of the newer subjects. "The man who obtains marks in a classical paper has been taught in a very superior way to the man who takes a similar position in Mineralogy or French." But the Indian civil service examination places the former at a discount as compared with the latter, and he is deterred from competing by a consciousness that he is too "heavily handicapped." There is undoubtedly some truth in this, but it is by no means the whole truth. If the best men of Oxford and Cambridge are frightened away by this consideration alone, they are frightened at a phantom. If we look at the published results of the examinations, we shall, it is true, be struck by the almost total absence of the better men of our Universities from the lists of the successful; but we shall also see that the average number of marks obtained is far too low to admit of this explanation of their absence. A first-rate mathematical and classical scholar, with a fair knowledge of the history and literature of his own country, which most such men possess, need have no fear of not obtaining a high place among men who, as a body, cannot command an average of more than 1,500 marks or little more than one-third of the total number assigned to these two subjects alone. A classical and mathematical scholar need have no fear of failure. The fact is that, for reasons we have frequently explained, the Indian civil service is not popular with a class of scholars who have reasonable prospects of success at home, and they would be unlikely to come forward, unless in exceptional cases, even if pre-assured of success. Those who were tempted into competing at first, through the exaggerated descriptions that were then current of the advantages of the services, and succeeded, have been disappointed, and have either abandoned the service, or are repentant men. There are undoubtedly many of our second class University men who would come forward to compete under a different system. And the cause which, in the majority of instances, prevents them from doing so, is not so much fear of failure as the low maximum limit of age fixed. As this prevents a candidate from taking his degree, and as most good men are unwilling to bring their University career to a close before having exhausted its chances, very few of them are likely to become candidates. Many of these very men, on the other hand, after taking their degrees, and after perhaps being disappointed of the position that they looked forward to in the tripos, would willingly embrace the opportunity of a competence and a position in India, in preference to confronting an indefinite period of briefless-ness or carelessness at home. These are for the most part a class of men quite as valuable for India as the first-rate men by whom they have been beaten. But the reduction of the maximum limit of age to twenty-one effectually shuts them out. We do not hesitate to say that, were this maximum raised to twenty-four years, mediocrity would, even with the present programme of subjects, be effectually excluded. We quite agree with the writer in the *Chronicle* that "the difference in health in favour of the man who begins his Indian career two years earlier is inappreciably slight, and is more than counterbalanced by the superior steadiness of the older man."

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FOR SALE,—SHIPS "OPHIR" & "FEZ ROBANEE"

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THE SPLENDID SHIP "OPHIR," built in Siam in 1858, of Teak, measuring 347 5 Register, now under engagement with Government in the Abyssinian Expedition. Together with Policies of Insurance for Rs. 96,000 on Ship and Freight.

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CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE. The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.
The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.
ALSO,
A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.
The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO,
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Dittohigh wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamelson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
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Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

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